

COUNTY
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NO. 13

CHURCH MEETING
AT HAMPTON

MINISTERS SPOKE ON TOPIC OF
PROHIBITION.

Branch Of Women's Temperance Union
Organized With Enthusiastic
Membership.

Saturday was an interesting day for prohibition in the hospitable little city of Hampton. A sumptuous dinner, forceful speaking and the organization of a temperance union were features of a pleasant day.

At 11 o'clock a goodly number of people gathered at the Methodist church and listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. T. J. Nixon, presiding elder of the Ocala district, which was the opening of the third quarterly conference, and which covered three days. At the conclusion of the services a dinner was spread under the large oaks in front of the church, and all present were bountifully served by the Methodist ladies, who not only proved gracious hostesses, but excellent cooks as well.

At 1:30 the business session of the conference was held in the Methodist church while at the same hour the ladies assembled at the Baptist church and organized a temperance union, which promises to be a potent factor in the great struggle for state-wide prohibition.

Rev. O. C. Cecil, of Tennessee, addressed the people on prohibition at the Methodist church and at 3:30 the crowd repaired to the hotel and street, where prohibition songs and speeches were indulged in to the business men. The speakers on the street were Rev. Dutil and Mr. Tighman, of Palatka. The latter is famed as the Putnam county temperance agitator.

BRANCH OF W. O. T. U. ORGANIZED.

Last Saturday morning fifteen members of the Starke W. O. T. U. went to Hampton and organized a temperance auxiliary to the Bradford county branch of the Anti-Saloon League, which will probably be turned into a W. O. T. U. later.

The ladies met in the Baptist church and the meeting was a very harmonious one and was presided over by Mrs. F. A. Scott, president of the Starke Union, Mrs. D. E. Knight acting as secretary.

The meetings will be held weekly in a store building down town, and to judge from the officers and charter members the work will be carried forward with great zeal in behalf of state-wide prohibition. The following officers were elected without a dissenting voice: President, Mrs. J. Allen; secretary, Mrs. A. A. Fitch; treasurer, Mrs. P. B. Hunt.

A noon the Starke delegation dined with the M. E. quarterly conference under the large oaks in front of the church, and altogether the day was most enjoyably and profitably spent.

Killed Eleven Snakes.

The Telegraph has of late contained some interesting snake stories, but what we will relate below tops them all and the truth of the occurrence is vouched for by Rev. F. B. Johns, of Starke, who saw the snakes after they had been killed.

James Hill, who lives near Pleasant Grove church, Alachua county, was driving toward Santa Fe station last Saturday afternoon, when he saw the trail of a very large snake in the sand on the road. He had no time to stop and investigate, but the following morning he went to the snake trail and followed it up.

Having gone some distance from the road he saw what looked like half a bushel of rattlesnakes coiled up on the ground, and as he stood looking at them they crawled down into a gopher hole. He hurriedly went home for a spade and a gun and hastened back, accompanied by his sons. They began digging and soon unearthed the snakes, which were killed with the spade or the gun as they made their appearance. When the last one had been unearthed the rattlers were counted and there were eleven of them, two large and nine small ones. The rattles of the largest snake had been shot away, but the next largest sported nine rattles. The lengths of the snakes were not taken, but it is safe to say that the combined length of all the snakes was not less than thirty feet.

Episcopal Church

Sunday September 24th, 1910, 15th
Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday School 9:30.
Morning prayer 11:00
Evening prayer 7:30.

THE REAL ISSUE IN FLORIDA.

Liquor or No Liquor, Saloon or No Saloon.

The homes, our womanhood and childhood or the saloon and wretchedness, suffering and want. Which shall rule, the saloon or the people?

To the Women of Bradford County:

We are just entering the conflict with the old enemy of our homes, of our womanhood and of our children, and the contest before us is the final battle against the saloon and the organized liquor traffic in Florida. This is not a political contest. Do not let any one deceive you. This is the same fight that has been waged for years and the victory for the constitutional prohibition amendment means the complete overthrow of the institution which has heartlessly sacrificed human lives, domestic happiness and prosperity.

We make a strong appeal to the women in every community to join in this effort.

Mrs. F. A. Scott, Pres. W. C. T. U.
Mrs. D. E. Knight, Secy.
Mrs. J. T. Quigley, Cor. Secy.
Mrs. R. P. Mattox, Treas.

What Is the W. C. T. U?

It is an organization of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's golden rule in custom and in law.

The organization of the national W. C. T. U. was in November, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio, and it was incorporated in March, 1883, at Washington, D. C. Its growth has been wonderful, for it is now organized in every state and territory in the union, including the District of Columbia and Hawaii, and locally in about 10,000 towns and cities. It is the largest society composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them.

The basis of membership is that each member is required to sign the pledge, which is as follows:

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same," and to pay the annual membership dues, which in this state are sixty cents, or five cents per month.

The national motto of this great organization is, "For God and Home and Native Land," and the badge, the little knot of white ribbon, which is symbolic not only of purity and peace, but it includes all the co-related reforms that center in the protection of the home.

The noonday hour is the trying hour, when each white ribboner the world over is expected to lift her heart to God in prayer for His blessing on the work and workers and the abolition of the liquor system and the overthrow of its allies.

What is the scope of the national W. C. T. U.? some might ask. It exists for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes and securing the entire abolishment of the liquor traffic.

Men have a place in our organization, but only as "honorary members," since we believe that the need which called for a separate organization still exists. If in the future woman is to take her place side by side with man in all of life's relations, she must fit herself for that position. To him has been given the training of the ages; to her, little more than a quarter of a century. To be a companion and helpmate she needs to understand the great problems of the day, to be able to look into them, discuss them with him and be in touch with all his lines of work and government and through her finer nature, more delicate and sensitive penetration, help him to find the way to higher ideals, and through her refining influence carry him to the accomplishment of deeds for the uplifting and betterment of mankind.

Some of the principal results which the organization has been instrumental in securing are statutory prohibition and constitutional amendments and the enactment of other reform laws. It began the movement for scientific temperance education in the public schools, having been instrumental in securing laws to that end in all the states. Its efforts to influence college students and to train and organize them for a philanthropic life; its evangelistic work among non-churchgoers, railway employees, soldiers, lumbermen, miners, and especially for the drinking men of all classes, have proved its comprehensive and the tirelessness of its energy. Its efforts to reach the pauper and the prisoner, to establish reformatories and homes for the wretched victims of inebriety and their suffering children, and its Temperance Flower Mission, must appeal to every heart.

When every Christian woman shall wear the white ribbon the day of victory over the liquor traffic with the long line of crimes following in its wake shall be at hand.

MINNIE WYNN QUIGLEY,
Cor. Sec.

HONOR ROLL.

Of Starke High School For Week Ending
Friday, Sept. 16, 1910.

To secure this distinction the pupils must make 100 per cent. in attendance, 100 per cent. in deportment from 7th grade upward and 90 per cent. from the 6th grade down. While this is good we expect to make a better showing from week to week.

The first week the enrollment ran up to 301. Twenty-eight new pupils were enrolled the second week and we hear of quite a number that will be in soon. If you contemplate coming to Starke to attend school you should try to come as soon as possible. With a first class faculty and splendid opportunities you can get at this school just such instruction as you may want. Owing to the congested condition in the fifth and sixth grades the Board of Public Instruction has generously granted us a new teacher. Another room has been fitted up and the work will begin at once. Also a commercial class will be started, giving you an opportunity to prepare for business under as good instructor as can be found in Florida. Expenses are reasonable. Write the principal for further information.

Miss Frapp—Lloyd Austin, Jackson Bailey, Mildred Bessent, Paul Canova, Harry Canova, Thomas Limbaugh, Augustine Long, Arthur McRae, Frank Moody, Alfred Moody, Albert Manning, Mildred Robbins, Yulee Smith, Jeanette Scarborough, Nellie Stearns, Roy Tompkins, Thomas Turner, Joe Wainwright, Ira Wilson, Tommy Lindsey.

Miss Warren—Edna Sibley, Lena Channey, Gladys Gardiner, Mary Moore, Russell McRae, George Cribb, Florence Carter, Mabel Wright, Edna Gnan.

Miss Peek—Lulu Wilson, Evelyn Gates, Ella May Long, Pansy Tyre, Bessie DuBoise, Ruby Wright, Inez Moitt, Doris Scott, Fannie Throver, Maud Manning, Ruby Bennett, Aileen Alvarez, Ray Colley, Carr Colley, Elbert Sibley, Drew Alvarez, Chester Gates.

Miss Ray—Florence Canova, Emma Powell, Thelma Johns, Jessie Hoffman, Florence Matthews, Thelma Moore, Agnes Gardiner, Ida Warren, Carrie Mattox, Erna Haynes, Knox Throver, Clyde Throver, Leslie Townsend, Arthur Bennett, Louis Hoffman, Hubert Johnson, Eugene Griffin, Newn Wainwright, Maricce Langford, Willie Burned.

Miss Newsome—Charles Anderson, Oliver Andrews, Edna Thomas, Wilbur Scott, Rawson Davis, Adiam Green, Arnold Bessent, Thelma Griffin, Mabel Kite.

Miss Hill—Mildred Crosby, Gladys Mansell, Geo. Gnan, Homer Limbaugh, Beatrice Wills, Eugene Bessent, Hershel Crosby, Herman Crosby, Eugene Wilson.

High School—Josie Inman, Miriam Hoffman, Harriet Hoffman, Leatha Sasser, Pearl Johns, Allie Haynes, Jeanette Matthews, Bruce Davis, Margie Horne, Katherine Kuhl, Emma Darby, Lucile Freeman, Ellery Davis, Cyrus Sistrunk, Lois Tison, Anita Wills, Marcus Brown, Ford Prescott, May Frapp, Miriam Darby, Louise Florens.

SLIGHT WRECK ON SEABOARD.

Car Loaded With Household Goods
Caused The Trouble.

Last Friday morning shortly before 8 o'clock, as northbound freight No. 8 had entered the yard limits, a brake beam dropped down in front of one of the hindmost cars. After slashing around awhile it was run over by the wheels, which gave the truck such a shock that the king pin broke and the truck slid backward, tearing away the air cylinder and knocking away the rear truck. This caused the front end of the car to fall down on the rails and the rear end to jump up in the lap, so to speak, of the flat car behind, which was loaded with cypress plank. The body of the car slid along smoothly on the rails, but the Janny draw-head beneath it tore up the track at a fearful rate until the train stopped opposite the Fairview hotel.

The body of the car was not hurt at all and it was the most decorous, self-respecting wreck ever seen. By turning the car over into the ditch things could be set right in half an hour, but it held valuable freight and it was considered best to replace the front truck so that the car could be put upon a side track, which was done, after delaying the north bound passenger train, due here at 9:10, for awhile.

Died.

Mrs. Kate Barton, wife of M. Barton, of Saxton, died early Wednesday morning after a short illness. She was 25 years of age and of near relatives she leaves to mourn her departure her husband and one child. The remains were interred at Long Branch cemetery, Clay county, Wednesday afternoon.

HAY AND HAYMAKING.

Press Bulletin 153 of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

This crop has been among those of the first importance in the United States. In Florida, however, it has never been given the attention it deserves. This is not because we do not have the proper plants for producing a large amount of hay, but rather that our livestock have been able to exist without hay being fed to them.

The hay crop of Florida, however, is becoming more important with each succeeding year. During this summer we should give special attention to producing as much hay as is possible. A large portion of the North and West has either borne a small hay crop, or the hay crop has been practically a failure. Consequently, under normal conditions, the hay from the West will be much higher priced than heretofore. Every farmer in the State of Florida should see to it that he saves as much hay as he can. If he has to buy, he will find that it is high priced, therefore he should rather have some to sell.

The average hay production of Florida, according to the census for the year 1909, was about one-half ton per farm. This production is altogether too small, since there is scarcely a farmer in the State of Florida but could save at least several tons. There are in the State at the present time a number of orange growers who, in place of mowing off their grass and allowing it to rot in the field, make it into hay and thereby derive a nice revenue from a by-product. In fact, in some cases the hay has yielded a better profit than the citrus fruit from the same area.

FOOD ELEMENTS IN DIFFERENT HAYS.

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Beggarweed	16	69
Cowpeas	16	67
Velvet bean	14	72
Peanut	13	73
Crowfoot grass	8	75
Crab grass	7	79
Timothy	6	82
Millet	6	76
Mexican clover	5	79

EXPERIMENT STATION VALUATION OF HAY

	Per Ton.
Timothy	\$20.00
Velvet bean	20.05
Peanut	20.00
Beggarweed	19.95
Crab grass	19.00
Cowpeas	19.50
Mexican clover	19.05
Crowfoot grass	19.00
Millet	18.65

In making these calculations we have valued the protein (muscle and bone-producing element) at 28 1/2 cents a unit, and the carbohydrate (fat-producing element) at 22 1/2 cents a unit. This gives timothy a value, in round numbers, of \$20 per ton.

HAYMAKING.

There is quite as much of a knack in making hay as there is in producing any other farm crop. It should be mown before the stalks become tough and before the seed has matured. The leguminous plants, such as the beggarweed, cowpeas, velvet bean and peanut, should be dried very quickly. It is best to mow in the afternoon, thus allowing the leaves to wilt slightly before night. Then during dry weather the hay will be in fair condition, ordinarily, to be placed under shelter before the next night. If cowpeas and beggarweed are mown in the morning and nearly dried, the leaves are likely to shatter badly before the crop is entirely dry, thus losing the most nutritious portion of the hay. Velvet beans, as a rule, cannot be easily mown without a special attachment to the mower, and for the most part are used as a field forage. Peanut hay is usually made with the nuts attached, though in some instances it is made without the nuts. Mexican clover, crowfoot grass, millet and crab grass may be mown almost any time of the day, but preferably during the afternoon, and allowed to wilt and partially dry before night. If completely dried before night and heavy dews occur, the hay is likely to bleach out considerably and not be as bright and palatable as it otherwise would.

Mexican clover is not a legume. This will be apparent at once from the above table, which shows that it is rather low in protein. Though it is low in nutritive elements, it is one of the most palatable hays. For the western and northern parts of Florida it makes one of the best hay crops that we have. The yield is large, and the entire material is consumed by the animals.

Christian Church.

Preaching services every second and fourth Sunday.
Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Prayer meeting and Bible study every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.
All are cordially invited, and members are requested to be present.

L. A. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

LOCAL OPTIONISTS ISSUE ADDRESS.

Appeal to People to Defeat Constitutional Amendment.

To the People of Florida:

On November 8th, 1910, the people of Florida must determine by their ballots whether they will preserve the right of local self-government, or destroy it by incorporating state-wide prohibition in the constitution of Florida. On the election day, therefore, every voter in Florida becomes in effect a member of a great constitutional convention, which possesses and exercises powers that are broader than those of the legislature. Power implies responsibility, and no voter who exercises this vast power to alter the fundamental law of our state should act without a clear appreciation of the result of his decision.

The proposed amendment seeks to abolish the system of local option which, for more than a generation, has protected the liberties of the people of this state, without interfering with the right of a majority of the voters of each county to prohibit the sale of liquors. This just and equitable solution of the liquor question has worked well in this and other states. It better preserves the rights of individuals and communities than any other known system. It secures laws which are backed by public opinion. It has proved to be efficient because under this system no community has unwelcome laws forced upon it by strangers.

Are the people of Florida willing to exchange the fair and reasonable plan of local option for the drastic, rigid and unchangeable system of state-wide prohibition? Not merely this. Are they willing to write state prohibition in their constitution, where it is practically beyond the reach of change if hereafter found unwise and undesirable?

We ask you not only to vote against the amendment, but to use your active influence in accomplishing its defeat, for the following reasons:

1st. It is an experiment in Florida, supposed to be wise here, although a failure in all states where tried. You cannot afford to embody in your constitution a measure which you may, after trial, desire to change or modify.

2nd. The constitution is a lasting, iron-clad limitation on the power of the legislature. The people should not hold out their hands to be shackled by a constitutional amendment they cannot remove, and which those who fasten and bind you, cannot take off.

3rd. It is unwise to absolutely prohibit by perpetual constitutional provisions, the manufacture or sale of any thing. No one knows when the time may come when such a course would be regretted and even disastrous.

4th. The constitution already provides for local option, whereby the people of each county are given the right to prohibit or license the manufacture and sale of liquor as they deem best from time to time. This system permits a full and adequate expression of popular opinion on the subject.

5th. State-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment violates the principles of a free government.

6th. Local option has proved a success. It would be disastrous to displace it by a system which is offensive to many of our counties, and which cannot result otherwise than a failure.

We appeal to the people of Florida by their votes to strike down this attempt to deprive them of the right of local self-government.

We ask you to go to the polls on election day and record your disapproval of this agitation. The issue is in your hands.

H. W. LONG, Chairman.

D. J. HERRIN, Secretary.

9-23-11

COTTON GINS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

J. L. Matthews Suffered Heavy Loss
Last Saturday.

News was received in the city Saturday of the total destruction of the large cotton warehouse and cotton gins owned and operated by Mr. J. L. Matthews, of Bland, which occurred at an early hour Saturday morning, presumably of incendiary origin.

The Bland ginnyery was considered one of the most up-to-date and modern in Alachua county. The loss will total several thousand dollars with no insurance. Considerable seed cotton was stored in the gin and was consumed.

It is understood Mr. Matthews will endeavor to rebuild and install a new plant in time to secure a part of this season's business.—Gainesville Sun, September 18th.

Methodist Church Directory.

Sun day School 9:50 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League 8:30 o'clock p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
E. J. GATES, Pastor.

NEW JAIL NEARS
COMPLETION.

STUCCO FINISH WILL GIVE BUILD-
ING FINE APPEARANCE.

Contractor Rushing to Complete
Work By Next Meeting of Com-
missioners, October 3.

Work on the new jail is nearing completion and is being pushed so as to be ready by the next regular meeting of the county commissioners. The first story is intended for residence for the sheriff or jailor and contains three rooms, kitchen, office and hallway, and has verandas in front and rear, the building fronting on Sanderson street. The upper story has three compartments, holding six iron cells, one of them for women, corridors and passage ways. There has been ample provision made for sanitation and cleanliness as well as light and warming, and, except for the floors of the lower story and the verandas, nothing can burn. All the partitions are of brick and all the beams of iron, making the building very substantial, and the cells and locks are so strong that, without the regular way of opening them, there is no chance either for a prisoner to get out or be taken out.

The building is surrounded with a copola and will present a fine appearance after the coat of stucco has been put on the walls. Carlisle Peek, the sub-contractor, has done the difficult building work well and in comparatively short time.

GOOD RESULTS FROM DRAINAGE.

Lowering of Water Shows Effects For
Long Distances.

For years it has been noticed in the section around Starke that, first, after a long dry spell it takes much more rain water to saturate the ground than formerly; second, that all crops can stand a longer growth than formerly, and, third, that the ground dries up much sooner after a long rainy spell than it did years ago.

These benefits have partly come from the improved local drainage, but there is another factor that has much to do with it. The phenomena mentioned began first to be observed about 1895, and many thought that the Charleston earthquake of 1886 had caused a lot of cracks in the clay and hardpan which furnished underground drainage. But there is another and more plausible reason. In 1890 the Florida Muck Land Co., by canalizing part of Sampson river and the creek between Sampson and Rowell lakes, and connecting Crosby and Sampson lakes with a capacious ditch, lowered the surface of the lakes from three feet in the rainy season to seven feet during dry weather. This gave the Alligator creek and its tributaries an increased fall, enabling them to carry away more water in a given time than before, and, by the way, were it not for this circumstance, Starke and the surrounding section would be much worse off during the rainy season than they are.

Lowering the surface of the lakes also lowered the ground water, and its increased fall enabled it to enlarge and extend, more and more each year, the little veins running through the impervious clay and hardpan. This allowed air to get into the subsoil and improving it, so that the roots of plants can go down deep where they always find moisture, and thus it is that crops now stand drouth better than formerly.

By deepening the Alligator creek and its tributaries we would deepen and extend the underdrainage and improve the surface drainage until the soil became "warm" enough to grow for profitable shipment vegetables that are now grown only for family use, and improve the staple crops. Whenever there is opportunity the roots of almost all our crops will go down from 6 to 10 feet for food and moisture and the deeper the soil the closer the planting may be done, thus increasing the yield. The most profitable of all crops, alfalfa, could be raised here if the drainage was better. There is one factor that influences our particular soil as much as drainage. Given good drainage, the soil can easily be made as productive as the best and will yield abundantly all products suitable to this latitude.

H. E. L.

Primitive Baptists.

The annual meeting of the Primitive Baptists of this section took place at their church in the Water Oak section Sunday and was, as usual, well attended with foot washing and communion. Several hundred persons were present, many of them from Starke. Reida, Groover, Dukes and Moody conducted the services.